







# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1867.

FROM COUNTRY TO CITY.

A sign that the social and industrial conditions in the South are rapidly changing is found in the fact that the young men of that section are moving to the rural districts and going in large numbers to the towns and cities. This is a new experience for the South. The great and steady exodus engages the attention of the newspapers, and some of them are expressing concern as to the consequences of it. A copy of the *Savannah News* now before us tells us all about the subject in the same strain as familiar years ago to the readers of Northern newspapers.

The fact is, this exodus of young men from the country to the city, though spoken of in every community that tries it, is not an unusual phenomenon of history; it is one of the most common of all the phases of life presented in the social and industrial development of a country. It is the inevitable thing that occurs when a country reaches a certain stage, and always will. It is absurd to expect that primitive conditions can never be maintained. As towns and cities grow up, presenting new phases of life and offering new opportunities for persons of active, energetic and adventurous minds, it may be expected that such persons will always go in large numbers to the towns and cities. The South, heretofore rural in nearly all its activities, has not witnessed this change; but now its towns and cities are rapidly growing; other activities than those of agriculture are springing up; the towns and cities are the seats of new and growing forces, and to the towns and cities the young men therefore are flocking in large numbers.

So it has been in every country that has witnessed the development of the society of a high civilization. Nearly all the men who made Rome illustrious were born in the provinces and were attracted to the great city as a theater for their talents. For centuries London has drawn to itself the greater part of the commanding talents of Great Britain and Paris of France. The same law drew Shakespeare and Johnson to London, Webster to Boston and Greeley to New York. So all branches of business, in nearly all concerns of human life, there are opportunities in the cities that do not elsewhere exist, and many are attracted to the cities by an irresistible law. Great numbers have had their residence in the cities, and now, in the cities, in the face of the intense competition that always exists, is difficult and doubtful; but there are chances that the multitude do not stop to consider. Experience everywhere has shown that it is quite useless to preach to young men the philosophy of staying on the farm, and the "New South" after a few years will abandon it.

## THE "NEW SOUTH."

In Georgia suffrage in state and national affairs is controlled by a system of repression that was contrived after the adoption of the new constitution in December, 1867. Of the 211,485 votes cast in Georgia in 1859 but 153,000, about one-half, voted for the Democratic candidate of that year. Of the 239,000 votes cast in 1861 but 149,610, or about 40 per cent, voted at the presidential election of that year. Of the 273,000 votes cast in 1863 only 115,501, or about 21 per cent, voted in the state election for governor, legislative and county officers; and but 27,533, or about 7 per cent, at the election for representatives in congress. In the only contested district (Seventh) but 6500 votes were polled. In the Fourth district of Minnesota there were 51,032 votes cast. The city of Atlanta, with 12,000 voters, has but two polling places, and is a correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the reason and says: "This act is based, necessarily, upon the theory either that the whole vote of the city is too small to be practicable, or that each set of election officers is capable of receiving and counting 5000 votes in twelve hours. This would be equalled if the legislature of New York state should abolish the 800 polling places now existing in New York City and give it thirty-six, or abolish the 235 polling places now existing in the city of Brooklyn, and give it sixteen. Now is Atlanta's right exceptional. The city of Savannah is with like liberality given one polling place for more than 10,000 voters. In the county districts the same results are reached by slightly differing numbers and geographical boundaries and foot while the apostle said in his shame. The new South in politics is a myth. The present attitude of the gulf states is that of open nullification of the constitution of the country, and it deserves no more respect than open nullification in 1832 got from Andrew Jackson, or ignorant secession in 1860 from Abraham Lincoln. It is defying our representative institutions, is pouring contempt upon their foundation stone, the Freeman's suffrage, and is governing us through this defiant crime, which is successful as yet."

## A STEADY GAIN.

W. F. Switzer, chief of the bureau of statistics, has carefully prepared figures that there is a steady, gradual downward diminution of the amount of ardent spirit consumed in this country. We drink less whisky than we once did; the average for the last ten years but 12 gallons per capita a year, for the previous six. The use of wine has decreased from one-half a gallon per capita in 1850 to but 100 over a third of a gallon in the last three years. The consumption of malt liquors has greatly increased with ten years. The figure for Great Britain show also that the consumption of intoxicating liquors is decreasing. The consumption of coffee however, with the falling off in whisky, having risen in five years from 8.2 pence per capita to 11.1 pounds. Mr. Bennett, editor of the *American Greco*, agrees with Ed. W. Abbott, for whisky and other forms of ardent spirits, has been reported and domestic wines, the American people pay, at least, \$700,000,000 a year, and that this liquor is consumed by about 15,000,000 people, or a little more than a quarter of our population. Abbott, estimating that \$100 to \$200 a year represents the per capita cost of malnutrition throughout the country, makes the total for absolute living expenses from \$4,700,000 to \$11,700,000,000. This gives a ratio of \$1 spent by the American people for liquor to every \$25 to \$30 spent for the support of life. The figures show that the drink bill of the United States relatively to the population is decreasing, as it is to Europe. In 1870 the average cost of liquor per capita in the United Kingdom was \$15.8. In 1883 it was but \$17.3. In other words, civilization, through its various educating influences, is slowly but steadily getting the better of intemperance.

## A NEW MENACE OF WAR.

The arrest of Schneebeli by German police is almost a menace of war, in view of the strained relations existing between France and Germany. That grub went to King William by Emperor Napoleon a emissary in 1873, over a master quill as small as an egg, knocked the chief of the shoulder, and when the Franco-German war of that year, Schneebeli, a French com-munity stationed at Pagny-sur-Moselle, the German frontier, to confer with German authorities on the frontier service, was seized by German police, carried to Metz and placed in prison to await charges the terrors of which is yet indefinite. German papers claim he was engaged in anti-German agitation, while French papers deny it, and characterize it as "another provocation." At any rate it has materially affected French rents in Paris and London.

Schneebeli was arrested under instructions from Strasbourg, and would appear to it the United States, on one or another, or another. France will certainly demand his release at this point a very staggering question may arise. When this is taken into consideration, with the supposition that France now has a ministry that will take nothing of Germany, and that Prince Bismarck, in a recent debate on the ecclesiastical bill, threatened to resign his

position in the Prussian government and confine himself to the interests of the German empire "account of expected external troubles," it may not be thought unlikely that the arrest of this minor French officer will prove an incident of more significance than the intrinsic importance of the affair would give it.

## INDIANA AND NEW JERSEY.

Lieutenant-Governor Robertson, of Indiana, has filed a suit against Green Smith, the usurping president of the Indiana senate, John H. Cooper and Joseph E. Black, demanding \$3000 damages. Cooper and Black were bondsmen of Smith when he instituted the injunction suit to prevent Robertson from performing the duties of Lieutenant-Governor. The injunction was granted by the lower court, but was reversed by the supreme court. Besides depriving him of possession of his office, the injunction proceedings forced him to employ attorneys to defend his interests at a cost of \$2500, besides other expenses, for which he claims to hold Smith liable.

The facts in this case are worth stating. Just before the Indiana legislature adjourned in 1858, the senate elected Green Smith its president, pro tem. Gen. Mansfield, a democrat, was Lieutenent-governor. Mansfield after it was appointed president agent. In 1859 Gov. Gray called up in the afternoon-general for an opinion as to whether or not there was a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant-governor, and whether that vacancy should be filled at the approaching session. The governor and Lieutenant-Governor were elected every four years, and with the exception of the Lieutenant-governor would not have been valid for until November, 1868. The democratic attorney-general said there was a vacancy that should be filled at the election of 1868. Both parties therefore made their backs on the decision they had accepted from their own democratic attorney-general and refused to recognize Robertson's right to preside, and re-elected Green Smith president. The speaker of the house, on the day appointed, presence of a joint assembly composed of the whole house and thirteen republican senators, canvassed the vote for Lieutenant-governor, and announced the election of Green Smith. The senate still refused to recognize Robertson, and Smith brought out to Hobart Hobart, in the office of Lieutenant-governor, who only so long ago as February said in a speech:

"The State of Indiana appears to me at the present moment in a high-spirited and energetic state, which is destined to be a power for some time. There is a certain school of professors of political education—principally represented by the *Times* newspaper—who apparently think that the way to ride a horse is to kick it in the teeth of progress backwards, for sowing the seeds of discontent and strife among the people."

An impartial and learned authority has remarked that he was a pure master of every form of argument—point in ridicule, sarcasm and retort, in imagination and humor, bold and forcible, and gentle, persuasive and pathetic—he could make any man a convert or an orator. Unfortunately, however, for his reputation, his extraordinary powers were frequently discredited by the worst abuses of a violence and corruption that transcended all that this century has yet produced. Violent excesses of epithet and abuse that, however calculated to impress the public, were really calculated to disgust and alienate the people.

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To illustrate the original platform of the G. A. R., it contains nothing but sound platitudes, such as that it is instituted to "preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers and marines who united to suppress the rebellion, to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice among all men." This is the theory of the G. A. R., as enunciated by the wise and thoughtful citizen soldiers, who were among the first and most eminent exponents of its constitution,—men of the stamp of Gen. Hayes, ex-Gov. Chamberlain of Maine, and Gen. Joe Hawley of Connecticut. But the passion for reconstruction of the G. A. R. platform seems to have given way to a certain class of churlish minds who think that the best way to administer the G. A. R. is a spirit of defiance to the letter and spirit of its original platform of principles and purposes. In this reconstruction, the progress backward is that the G. A. R. is made undergo, the sound planks are sawed out and rotten timber substituted. Men otherwise entirely eligible to the order are rejected for various reasons. Sometimes it is sectarian religious spite, sometimes it is color, sometimes it is private plique or animosity, and sometimes it is the "Silly Billy" philosophy that a man has been a soldier of unblemished record and a reputable citizen since the war is not sufficient to make him "a sincere poor,"—although he was properly organized, with Lieutenant-Governor Hobart in the chair.

These circumstances are worth detailing, because they serve to explain the fact that Indiana has become through the indignation of decent men both parties at the conduct of the democratic faction of the legislature, a very doubtful democratic state. Indeed, the most conservative republican leaders in Indiana feel perfectly confident of victory at the next election. The whole story serves to show how political trickery and villainy frequently overplay themes.

The state of New Jersey is also in a very bad way for the democratic party, for the same reasons, viz.: the corrupt and lawless conduct of the democracy in their effort to force the election of their party candidate for senator by趣nseating republicans of valid title, and seating democrats who were fairly smeared with fraud from head to foot.

## POLITICAL STRAW.

The Philadelphia *Advertiser* agrees with the St. Louis *Advertiser* that the republican party "certainly did not earn the election of 1858 if it nominates the candidate who got it in 1863 half of its majority in 1860 in the Northern states," and further says: "This act is based, necessarily, upon the theory that the whole of the Union every soldier who did not fall on the field of battle was the peer of his comrade."

Now it is said that the colored man was rejected by members of the G. A. R. not because of his color, but because he is a cook. That is, the man whose business is that of a cook isn't a "peer." Only men who have no social standing outside the G. A. R., and who therefore think they must keep this order select and exclusive as to prevent their own social degradation, would have raised this objection. They show by their action that they regard the order as the "elite" of their social life. Meaning however, that the order are hostlers or barbers or drivers, or editors, or engaged in any occupation, all men, that "a G. A. R." post excludes from their ranks "soldiers who united with them to suppress the rebellion," whose record is reported without flaw, and whose citizenship is cleared only by the color of their coat.

Now it is said that the colored man was rejected by members of the G. A. R. for it does not hesitate on its public platform, which is excellent, to ask for public support; so THE OREGONIAN would respectfully inquire whether it is in the solemn execution of its purpose "to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice among all men?"

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Two weeks before the vote was taken in Michigan on the prohibition amendment there was a probability that we would carry, but the tide turned in a great meeting of practical men of high character and position at Detroit, where it was decided to ride a horse of a different color, and to repudiate the "G. A. R." post exclusively for their ranks "soldiers who united with them to suppress the rebellion," whose record is reported without flaw, and whose citizenship is cleared only by the color of their coat.

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OPPORTUNITY

open To-Day a Set  
of ALL SILK

per Yard,

EARLY.

CS & KING  
50 FIRST ST.

Twenty  
New Styles

5 Each  
And Upwards.

positively underselling all com-  
modities of the best variety

—SEE OUR

IT BUR,  
IT FOLDING CUSHIONS,  
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y Carriages,

Baying, and you will take  
no other.

KERMAN & CO.,  
Role Agents.

STREET FERRY.  
Trip every 10 Minutes.

connected with boat, will save from one  
to 15 minutes to St. John's or St. Lukes.

TIME TABLE:

Leave W. P. 10 A. M. Leave W. P.

Arrive Portland 12:45 P. M.

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MORNING DEED.

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**THE LAMENT.**  
I cannot make my baby dead,  
For still upon my bosom it beats  
Her dainty form in sleep's embrace  
Beats frantically to rest.  
Her heart is sorely pained by the wail  
That practised with delight  
And bent the foiled lids that hid  
Her love from the light.  
I wade in the silent rooms;  
And search the dark corners through,  
To clasp her in my longing arms,  
Her shadows we pursue!  
I do not dare to look wide apart,  
She is not hidden there,  
I call her name, my hollow voice  
Breaks to the empty air.  
I sit alone upon its gilded perch  
Since Emily left me here,  
Lest the refrain from his sad notes  
Should marify my grief.  
That shadowy figure, so portions song  
Hang through the happy room;  
Not but the memory of his strain  
Was dear to the empty air.  
The old man sits beside my door,  
But all its frown seems dead;  
A bud is in my bosom hid,  
And I have no more to say.  
Here are the hands that fingers touched,  
The ribbons that at us wore;  
How soft my hungry heart,  
And how it beat so fever.  
I hung the ashes where the sun  
Faded on her golden hair,  
But its bright beams of fine-spun gold  
Came to my bower's compare.  
There's dust upon her hands, but  
Dust on her picture book;  
Has the sun ever seen  
Those little hands so strangely still,  
Two folded roses held in white,  
With nuptial blooms and satin bows  
That strode my bower with fond caress,  
Are still my treasure trove!  
This morning's greeting served to make  
This morning's parting pale.  
May he a friend in the host  
On heaven's immortal board,  
Conveys her spirit down,  
To make it a sweet path along  
These earthly paths I tread;  
I am but a dream, and I shall wake,  
And taste no more.

### SIGNOR OLLIO.

BY ALICE BROWN.

Written for The Oregonian.

It was before the days of the present organization of charities, yet the Belvidere Benevolent Board felt it to be so skilfully constituted that, within its own jurisdiction, no imposture could take place. Every case of destitution was reported to the board, and the board cast its many eyes in the specified direction before sending a coal or a crust. One day Miss Emily Gilham, a regular visitor and visitor, was assigned a new case, the merits of which had been investigated. Mrs. O'Gill, who had been a pensioner of the board, had called at the rooms on Garden street to say that an old shoemaker in Cook Lane was—

"Shuttin' on a perister peelin' a week. It's he that's never the man to complain," said Mrs. O'Gill. "He's been in the lane a year, an' sorry's the time he's had of it. There was custom—a little—in the makin', but none in the makin'. An' now his girl's run off wid his money, an' he's done to buy stock wid—an' how can he work?"

None of the families Miss Emily had thus far visited lived in quite such noisome and narrow quarters as her Cook Lane.

"I hope it isn't at the other end," said she, almost sniffing. "I hope it don't look as disgusted as I feel!"

Number nine was the door—black, rickety, sunken on its hinges, so that she had to push it vigorously in effecting her entrance.

"Come," sounded a tremulous old voice. "You are welcome."

The door swung in on what Miss Emily says was the most pathetic picture she had ever beheld. The room was very small and dark; in one corner stood an old-fashioned cobbler's bench with tools beneath it in precise order. There was but one window, admitting sufficient light to render beautiful shapes visible through the dim squarer. Pinched here and there against the walls were heliotropes with some very good photographs of fine pictures. "The Mother and Child"—among them Raphael's and Miller's—"Saint Cecilia," "Saint John," and the radiant Michael looked benignantly out from the gloom. On a rickety chair, the only furniture in the room besides the bench, sat the old man, thin, delicate and shrivelled. His thin hands were clasped on his knees. He was facing Guido's Mater Dolores. Miss Emily was shocked out of her self-possession.

"Are you the shoemaker who asked help?" she hesitated.

"You will sit down?" said the old man, sweetly, offering her the chair and taking the brim biwise. "No, madam, I do not wish it. Mrs. O'Gill, she asked it for me. It is not my consent."

"Yes, but you are the one," said Miss Emily relieved. "Now are you willing to talk about yourself? Business isn't good, it seems to me."

"It is quite dead, quite dead, is business," said the old creature, with arieved smile. "I have no money to buy the leather. My girl took it away—my Dolores."

"And you don't know where she went?"

"To New York, but it is so large there, so very large a place that I could never find her. She was dear to me, my Dolores."

The syllables fell so sweet and round from his regretful tongue. Miss Emily's kind eyes were filled with tears.

"I wish you would tell me all about it. Was there trouble between you all about it?"

"No, no trouble. I love her, and she seemed to care for me till the last, and then she cared for some one else and went away with him. That is what her letter tells me."

"And left you without a cent?"

"Without the money, yes. And it has been hard to live. I do not know rich people, and the poor cannot lend."

"How me! dear me! But your pictures?" said Miss Emily, with a curiosity as lively

"They are mine!" writhing from his almost apathetic calm. "I will not part from them; no, not even for my brandy. How did I get them? Yes, you may use it. I put together my money—no, one, two, three cents at a time, and then, when I have enough, I go to the picture store and bring home the beautiful faces."

"But you know about them—their names—who painted them?"

"Nothing, madam. I do not know whether the gentleman who painted them may be very near. I do not care for the pictures, but I only love them."

Miss Emily could scarcely wait to question him further, being very anxious to spread the news of her discovery. By the next week at least fifty people knew that there was an eccentric and gifted shoemaker in Cook Lane, an old creature who never had heard of an artist, but who was nevertheless worshipping art.

Mrs. Helmholz went down immediately to have her foot measured, staying to give a lecture on art made easy, as a preliminary to the education of the old man's evidently exceptional art.

"Locate for him to study? Not at all!" cried she. "Haven't we got the real paper on somebody else's learning to play the violin at eight, and somebody else's taking up Greek at an advanced age? Signor Ollio shall study art!"

The board had meanwhile furnished him with the money needed for purchasing a small quantity of stock. It also agreed to provide him with bread and butter until he should be able to earn it. The board had, very naturally, no idea of allowing him to sit in idleness even for the purpose of contemplating his pictures. The lady visitors who had seen him, however, had even heard of him, presented to her, as the Luke-warm charity. They wanted to have him in processions and flocks, until Cook Lane lived in such a whirl and tumult that the wives could scarcely get time for putting the potatoes in the oven for the husbands' dinners. No sooner did a resident of Cook Lane get her hands fairly into the suds on

Monday morning, than in came some few of the myriads of children at play in the gutters, shrieking:

"Mr. Ollio's more 'em goin' to Number Nine!"

"You're making a nice little sum every week, aren't you?" said Miss Emily one day, contemplating the old man with the pride of one in possession of some unique work. Do you lay up anything?"

"Everything, madam, but what gets my bread and tea," said the signor, sadly. "Most Dolores may come back. She may come any time sick, unhappy. What could I do?"

"Pious, fatherly forgiveness," thought Miss Emily, feeling herself to be at an infinite moral distance beneath this simple old man.

At this point the door opened, and a woman came in, a woman trilling purple silk, her cheeks blooming purple under a magnificent blue hat and feather. Signor Ollio started, and cast a quick glance at Miss Emily—a glance followed by the woman's eyes. She hesitated for a moment, then grew perceptibly bolder and more smiling.

"So Dolores and Mary Ann are a videte the same person?" thought the young detective. "We're getting on!"

They had reached Cook Lane. Peterson stopped at number nine, as a matter of course. When the old man pushed open the door and entered, he followed. Sitting in the one chair, her feet stretched out before her, the blue hat and feather dragging across the floor, she distantly possessed quick intuitions; she distrusted this woman at once. The visitor left presently, with a swing and a haunt, as she came.

"Why," said Miss Emily, "you haven't taken her name. You did not ask her what kind of shoes she wanted."

"Ah," said the signor, putting his delicate hand to his forehead. "It is my poor head. It will not think of shoes. It sees the forms so floating before it—it points to a form—such as can make room for none other than I."

And Miss Emily took her leave, profoundly impressed by the irony of a fact that condemned this gentle old soul to thoughts of leather.

About this time Alice Helmholz, who was working at a studio on Everett street, mentioned her mother's protest to some of her associate art students. A few laughed; the majority, chiefly young men, forbore to scoff, saying only that it would be necessary to see the prodigy before committing themselves to admiration.

"The very thing!" cried Mrs. Helmholz, repelling the conversation. "Signor Ollio must come here for an evening, and our friends will be invited to meet him. We will have some engravings out; it will be curious to note their effect on him."

It is said that after accepting the invitation the old man was taken in Mrs. Helmholz's own carriage to a well-known tailor, where he was fitted with a respectable suit of black. On the night appointed he was found, by the arriving guests, seated in an arm chair by Mrs. Helmholz's side.

I have been told that the dignity and serenity of that ignorant old man in the dress of those learned and fine-feathered birds was something marvelous. In fact, he scarcely seemed to see them, his eyes being dreamily fixed on an engraving of the "Sistine Madonna" more opposite wall.

After a time some of the art students gathered round him, and Alice brought a portfolio of engravings. The "Monna Lisa" was first shown to him.

"Ah, how beautiful!" cried the signor, putting his hands together like a little child.

"If the gentleman who painted it is here, I will say just one word to him," said Alice, "and then I will let him go."

"Well, which do you like better," said Harry Peterson, "this or this?" holding before him a photograph of the Apollo Belvedere and Signor Ollio's study of a draped figure. Signor Ollio cast a sharp glance at the young man and then pointed to the Apollo.

"It is finished up smoother," he said, in so low a tone that only a few heard, of whom Mrs. Helmholz was one.

"Does he not hit upon the true, the classic, every time?" she cried, in delight.

"How many of us could stand the same?"

In short, the old man's triumph that night was signal and complete. Immediately after a subscription paper was circulated for the benefit of Signor Ollio it had become necessary to provide a fund for his maintenance and education.

He had cut his teeth for many years less and less time for shoe-making, and nobody cared for that. Mrs. Helmholz took the boots and slippers she ordered, and paid for them without a murmur, and now rapidly back to Mrs. Helmholz's. Alice met him at the door. Much to her chagrin, however, Harry was evidently thinking of anything in the world but love and quarrels.

"I suppose the genius dodge was all a hit too—and the wonderful learning to read?"

"I knew before," smiled the other.

"Well, well," sighed Harry. He asked a few more questions and then suddenly burst out with a laugh, as if to settle his mind. He had cut out the old man's entrails for tapers and now rapidly back to Mrs. Helmholz's. Alice met him at the door. Much to her chagrin, however, Harry was evidently thinking of anything in the world but love and quarrels.

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## IN INTEREST OF MARINERS

## ENTERTAINMENT BY CHILDREN.

An Effort to Establish a Branch Hydrographic Office Here.

A Statement of the Benefit to be Derived Therefrom—the Time-Save—Visit from a Naval Officer.

Under date of San Francisco, April 13, the lighthouse inspector of this district received a letter from Lieutenant J. B. Milton of the U.S. navy, from which the following extract is taken:

I have issued orders to visit most of the ports on the coast in the vicinity of the hydrographic office and marine communications. My orders are to visit the board of trade, marine authorities, and other persons of interest in the service of the lighthouse inspector of this district. The bureau of navigation is endeavoring to render the little ones sang the songs in good time, and their sweet young voices were very musical. They were enthusiastically applauded as they filed off the platform and marched in good order to their seats.

Prof. Warren stated that the young people were highly flattered, but that the length of the programme rendered it impossible that any encore could be allowed.

Miss Isabella Barrett, of Couch school, told a story of the life of the immortal Hamlet Christian Andersen, and a wolf and a family of little pigs.

The wolf succeeded in making away with all the pigs except the last one, who finally caught the wolf and ate him.

Mr. Charles Cady of Failing school, then recited a piece about "Letting the Old Cat Dig," (when a gawking stop itself), in very good style, speaking clearly and distinctly.

Miss Edna Powers then read a piece entitled "The Little Girl Who Would Not Go to School," written by herself.

Miss Maggie Dawson of Failing school, a little miss 8 or 9 summers, then sang a solo, "White Witch."

She put in all the flourishes and went up the scale as high as many grown-up girls could. She has a nice voice and was loudly applauded.

Then a small army of little children from the Park school marched on the stage and sang a hymn in unison.

Miss Anna Hathaway, little tot from Park school, recited a piece about "My Sailor Hat," which she had dropped somewhere, and which was found by a boy to build a nest in.

First five girls of the school sang a vocal quintette—piano, Nellie Dickinson; violins, Bessie Wells, Samuel Prager; cornets, Harry Connor, Frank Wells. They played several operatic pieces, mostly very fine style.

It must be said that every girl who participated during the evening was liberally applauded.

Part II second commenced with a chorus by the school girls of Condon and North schools, principally girls of a more advanced age, considered young ladies. One of their teachers recited the baton like an opera director, and they sang together like a trained chorus, professedly the recitation.

Precisely at noon the hall is to be opened to the officer in charge, and down comes the bell. Each day the proper observations are taken, so that the least possible variation is detected, and corrected. The officers have been carefully watched every day, by thousands of passers-by, and chronometers, watches and clocks are made to conform to the standard time thus established. To ship in port the time ball is of special service, and is used almost every day at its fall, and compare the chronometers, and so are enabled to keep exact time.

But the time ball accomplishes only a part of the work of the branch hydrographic office. In addition, a great deal of other useful information is collected concerning the location of buoys by steamers or mail routes, or their total disappearance, is carefully noted, and record kept. The discovery of new rocks or reefs, or the meeting in mid-ocean by vessels on the wing of floating wrecks, or wrecks which are stranded are also reported. Heavy seas, strong gales, or any kind of marine phenomenon are likewise noticed. Much of this information is often in small vessels which arrive at the ports where the other services do not go, and that to secure the service largely depends. Masters of vessels arriving from either long or short voyages are expected to call at the branch office and give information within their power. Charts are regularly issued to masters, on which are indicated any changes such as the discovery of rocks, reefs, stationary or floating wrecks, buoys, etc. All masters of vessels are compelled to sign a declaration covering these chart changes as the facts and circumstances may require. Naturally, these charts are much sought after by those who go down to sea in ships, and go to the great waters, especially by masters on the eve of a major voyage.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. TEMPERANCE RALLY IN THE EVENING.

The synod convened at 9:30 am and after some devotional exercises and roll call, elected Rev. W. J. Gordon, of Fresno, California, moderator.

Rev. Mr. A. M. Aschen was chosen clerk pro tempore, and Rev. T. B. Stewart, second clerk.

A petition from the presbytery of San Francisco for the formation of a mission in Southern California to be known as the presbytery of Los Angeles was presented and referred to a special committee.

The usual routine of the conference, the appointment of committees, presentation of papers and reports, and the completion of the synod adjourned until 5 o'clock.

The conference on the two topics announced for the afternoon was interesting and spirited. Rev. Dr. L. C. Henry, of this city, contributed a little to the pleasure and profit of this conference by their earnest and interesting addresses.

IN THE EVENING.

A fair audience gathered for the discussion of the subject of temperance, and for that purpose \$5 funds could not be transferred from the pleasure of the heads of the departments. Congress will have to be petitioned to make an appropriation for the establishment of a branch office in Portland before it can be accomplished. By all means a branch hydrographic office should be established in Portland, and our citizens will no doubt cheerfully second their efforts in securing the establishment of one here.

Lieut. Milton, according to his letter, will be here in a few days, and then some action may be determined upon. If the Board of Trade and other influential citizens will request the senators and representatives from Oregon to make a united effort, congress will no doubt, at the coming session, make an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost. The amount which will result are too apparent to require discussion.

By all means a branch hydrographic office should be established in Portland, and our citizens will no doubt cheerfully second their efforts in securing the establishment of one here.

Portland has no such office, and Lieut. Milton's purpose in visiting this city is to awaken an interest in the matter. The government supports the service, but is done through the usual channel of appropriations. Some time ago Capt. Seabe, of the light house service, wrote to the proper department at Washington asking to have a time ball established in Portland in the interest of sailing. He was answered by the very sufficient argument that the expense to the service for that purpose as funds could not be transferred from the pleasure of the heads of the departments. Congress will have to be petitioned to make an appropriation for the establishment of a branch office in Portland before it can be accomplished. By all means a branch hydrographic office should be established in Portland, and our citizens will no doubt cheerfully second their efforts in securing the establishment of one here.

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THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A VACANT AS SUPERINTENDENT FILLED—APPLI-

CATION FOR REBATE OF ASSESSMENTS.

A regular meeting of the board of school directors was held yesterday afternoon, President Nease in the chair, and all members present.

Applications for rebate of assessments by Ellen Congdon and J. Selling & Co. were allowed. The application of Isabella Wilson was denied, awaiting an affidavit. The application of Mrs. Ellingsen was indefinitely postponed, because it had not been made in time.

Mrs. Currie Myers filed a written acceptance of her appointment as teacher, vice Miss Goodman, resigned.

Applications for the position of superintendents are made vacant by Miss Myra's promotion to the position of Alice Netta Grey, Miss Egerton Morris, Miss Leonie Gould, and Baby Hooker, filed.

Applications for positions as teachers were filed from Miss Mary E. Peterson, Miss Laura Foster, Mrs. F. Alice Swaine, of Rochester, Minn., filed.

Mrs. Eva Rice petitioned for release from duties as teacher until the end of the term, on account of ill-health; granted.

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